

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1902.

Amusements Today	
Albee Opera House—La Vie, 7 P. M.	Eden Theatre—The Merry Widow, 7 P. M.
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Advertisements.
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Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN.
 Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, to be inserted in this issue, will be accepted for mailing at the rate of 10 cents a line.

Reform by Riot and Reform by Law.
 We are amazed to notice a disposition on the part of some newspapers which are usually wise and temperate in their counsel and always sincere in the expression of their views, to justify the recent riotous outbreak at Cincinnati as essential to an adequate reform in the administration of justice there.

They do not state the proposition quite as squarely and directly as this, but their remarks distinctly indicate that such is the view which they entertain.

When, for example, our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Times*, ventures to think that the result of the riot may be worth even more than it cost, and declares, furthermore, that "the violation of law in order to get justice done is a very different thing from violation of law with an evil intent," it goes far toward justifying or excusing the deplorable uprising which has destroyed scores of innocent lives and disgraced a great city. There is no occasion now to discuss the question whether circumstances may not ever arise under which the people may rightly have recourse to measures of violence in order to get justice done, but it is enough to say that the riot at Cincinnati was a very different thing from violation of law with an evil intent.

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ment, instead of depending, like our certificate of Federal indebtedness, on the collective revenues of the State for the payment of interest and principal, was specially guaranteed by a lien on the salt lakes and mines, or, in other words, upon everything of any value in Tarapaca. Now, if a device of this kind is an effectual bar to territorial dismemberment on the American continent, if by affixing a fiscal plaster of the form described a bankrupt country like Peru can insure and defy its neighbors with absolute impunity, this clever method of insuring the national soil ought to be at once enforced on the European continent. Let all the heavily indebted States—France, Russia, Austria, and Italy—should they ever be defeated in war by Germany or by one another, would be kept to lose a slice of their territory, take the precaution to guarantee their new loans by mortgages on their frontier provinces. Then, provided BISMARCK would consent to acknowledge the validity of those artful instruments as constituting an impenetrable wall against German expansion, we might expect to see a prompt and general disarmament of Europe. What a triumph it would be for the industrial over the military system, if a lawyer's trick and the scratch of a banker's pen could render the waste of energy and capital involved in the maintenance of standing armies entirely superfluous.

We observe, however, that Prince BISMARCK did not permit the representative of the German empire to join in the remonstrance offered by some other European powers against the creation of Tarapaca, unless the emperor should be coupled with the assumption by Chili of all the Peruvian debt actually laid upon that province. It is likely, therefore, that some time will elapse before the German Chancellor will signify a willingness to sanction the adoption of like ingenious methods of territorial insolvency by his European neighbors. That a lien taken at his own risk by a bondholder is good despite the destruction of a *vis major* represented by conquest, is a theory that BISMARCK may gain credit for, but it is not a state of affairs which he would smile at a proposal to rob by such a doctrine the German empire of the spoils of future victory.

The attitude assumed by our State Department toward the protest conveyed in the joint note was consistent with the most dignified traditions of the Government. By declining to take any part in the movement Mr. FIELINGHOFFMAN has evinced displeasure—and our people would have forgiven him if he had evinced more. No doubt, however, that the attempt to apply to American republics principles that have only been enforced on weak Mohammedan countries, and that nobody would dream of imposing on European combatants. When we remember that we drove out of our neighbor commonwealth the French investors in Mexican scrip, and left them without any chance of recompense, we have but little pity for Peruvian bondholders, who have merely lost in Tarapaca a part of their security.

The City of the Future.

Speaking of Brooklyn, Mr. BECKER said on Sunday: "This is the one city of the future on this continent." The assertion is a broad one, but there is much to justify it, if what he meant was that Brooklyn is destined to become a city of the first rank, so far as population goes. Its increase in population since 1840 has been more like that of a new town of the West than of a community which in the early part of the century already had a considerable number of inhabitants. In the decade between 1870 and 1880 it made a gain of a little over 43 per cent., while in the same period the population of New York increased only 10 per cent. No doubt, Brooklyn is gaining on New York and is giving rise to new problems in the Legislature. The voters of a State make the Constitution and the laws under which the inhabitants live, and they exchange either or both. Cincinnati found some of the laws of Ohio so unsatisfactory and iniquitous in their operation and practical results as to be unbearable any longer. Can anybody believe that if the intelligent public opinion of that city, sustained by the united and vigorous voice of the State, should demand suitable change in those laws, the demand would have been disregarded by the legislative power? We think not.

The argument that the end justifies the means is not available in defense of the Cincinnati riot, even if we concede that cases may arise in which it is admissible, for here it is plain that other means, wholly unobjectionable, would have answered the purpose much better. It would have been enough for the impatient citizens to try to reform by law had failed.

But they would not have failed. The experience of New York has more than once demonstrated the possibility and efficacy of peaceable reform in the case of great public abuse, and there is no good reason why Ohio should not do as well in this respect as New York.

The United States and Peru.

It appears that in the last week of February a joint note was presented to the Peruvian and Chilean Governments by the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland protesting against a stipulation of the projected treaty, by which Chili was to acquire Tarapaca without assuming the debts due to Peru's foreign creditors and secured by a mortgage on the natural resources of that province. This proposal did not prevent the ratification of the agreement made by Gen. LATORRE, and on Friday last there was a formal exchange of treaties between the two powers concerned.

That this attempt of European States to wrest from Chili the sole available compensation for her losses and risks in war has proved a fiasco, is due partly to the fact that neither France nor England had any real intention of entering upon a contest with Chili in the interest of foreign bondholders; that sort of demonstration having been judiciously confined, since the disastrous result of the Mexican experiment, to helpless communities in Africa and Asia. It is possible, however, that some weight might have been attached at Lima, though not at Santiago, to the implied threat of ulterior measures—without such an implication the note would, of course, be laughed at and not even the efforts of entering upon a contest with Chili for the sake of foreign bondholders.

These broad plans were not necessarily for the sake of the bondholders, but for the sake of the United States. The United States, by its refusal to assent to the proposed treaty, has made it clear that it will not permit the United States to be used as a tool for the purpose of enriching foreign bondholders at the expense of the United States.

We are all, of course, familiar with the apocryphal ground on which, according to the European creditors, Chili should be made either to forego her claim to territorial indemnity, or else to assume a large share of the money borrowed by the Lima Govern-

ment, instead of depending, like our certificate of Federal indebtedness, on the collective revenues of the State for the payment of interest and principal, was specially guaranteed by a lien on the salt lakes and mines, or, in other words, upon everything of any value in Tarapaca. Now, if a device of this kind is an effectual bar to territorial dismemberment on the American continent, if by affixing a fiscal plaster of the form described a bankrupt country like Peru can insure and defy its neighbors with absolute impunity, this clever method of insuring the national soil ought to be at once enforced on the European continent.

Congress and the Militia.

A simple and sensible bill for adding the militia of the country to the regular army. Introduced into the Senate by Mr. SWELL, it passed that body practically without opposition, and duly went to the House, where meantime a duplicate bill had been introduced by Mr. BARNETT.

Other militia measures are also before Congress. Some of them propose a thorough revision of the entire body of statutes on this subject, and these statutes certainly need overhauling, for they contain to the day the provisions of the act of 1792, enrolling every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45; they require each officer to present himself "armed with a sword or hanger and spontoon," or kind of half pike, and they enjoin upon the private that he shall equip himself with this double-barreled apparatus:

"A good musket or fowling-piece, of a bore sufficient for balls of the sixteenth part of a pound, a sufficient quantity of powder, and a bag or pouch with a box, therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or fowling-piece, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball."

Some measures, again, look to procuring the services of army officers as brigade or division staff officers of militia; to enforcing uniformity in organization, arms, equipment, clothing, drill, and discipline among the militia of the various States; to establishing or encouraging rifle ranges and summer camps of instruction, and so on.

The Senate bill first takes care that there shall be existing in each State a militia, a proper proportion of which shall be organized, and uniformed, to be entitled to the benefits of the appropriation. Whereas now the law limits Federal aid to providing arms and ammunition, the new act allows the distribution of "other ordnance stores and tents," which last are of great importance in encouraging summer encampments.

The Constitution of the United States specially empowers Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia." In accordance with that provision, three-quarters of a century ago, Congress voted \$200,000 annually for this purpose. Extraordinary as it may seem, from the year 1893 until now this same sum has been voted, without the slightest allowance for the enormous increase in the number and the magnitude of the States among which it is apportioned. The SWELL bill increases the appropriation to \$500,000 annually; and it is obvious that even this sum is not enough to meet the needs of the militia in the present day.

The Governor and the Rioters.

In some quarters there appears to be a disposition to censure Gov. HOADLY for his course in dealing with the Cincinnati rioters. It is said that the Governor was reluctant to call out the militia.

Whatever Gov. HOADLY did, there is one thing which he did not do, and the fact will stand to his everlasting honor. He did not call on the President of the United States to send Federal troops to suppress a local riot. His course in this respect is in marked contrast with the frantic appeals for Federal assistance made during the railroad riots of 1877 by JOHN F. HARTMAN, the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, and JOHN LEE CARROLL, the Democratic Governor of Maryland.

Who Shall Have the Neck?

One of the most beautiful spots of water in this or any other country is Long Island Sound, and the picturesque coast of Long Island itself, which is indented by four or five bays, is no less beautiful. The water is so clear and so blue, and the air is so pure, that it is a pleasure to look upon it. The water is so clear and so blue, and the air is so pure, that it is a pleasure to look upon it.

NOT POPULAR IN DANVILLE.

Four weeks back from the North Side to be more detailed than the Negroes. WASHINGTON, March 31.—Charles H. Conrad, a tobacco manufacturer and chairman of a Democratic ward club in Danville, Ind., the Danville investigating committee has been called upon to appear before a committee on the subject of the Danville riot.

It is interesting to learn from the *Boston Journal* that Governor ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE, a prominent Quaker man who has not yet succeeded in his heart's desire of becoming Secretary of the Navy, is not an Abolitionist. The logical manner by which the *Journal* reports that Mr. RICE is not an Abolitionist is that he is a Quaker.

Does the *Journal* think, then, an Abolitionist is a Quaker? It is a question which the *Journal* does not seem to have considered. It is a question which the *Journal* does not seem to have considered.

During the war the city of Washington became a notorious haunt of Brigadier-Generals; now it seems likely to achieve a like celebrity as a resort of army officers, if the increase noted by Mr. Cox, in a speech the other day, goes on:

"Look at the number of these army officers around Washington. In the year 1861, of the line there were 25,000 officers; in 1862, 25,000; in 1863, 25,000; in 1864, 25,000; in 1865, 25,000; in 1866, 25,000; in 1867, 25,000; in 1868, 25,000; in 1869, 25,000; in 1870, 25,000; in 1871, 25,000; in 1872, 25,000; in 1873, 25,000; in 1874, 25,000; in 1875, 25,000; in 1876, 25,000; in 1877, 25,000; in 1878, 25,000; in 1879, 25,000; in 1880, 25,000; in 1881, 25,000; in 1882, 25,000; in 1883, 25,000; in 1884, 25,000; in 1885, 25,000; in 1886, 25,000; in 1887, 25,000; in 1888, 25,000; in 1889, 25,000; in 1890, 25,000; in 1891, 25,000; in 1892, 25,000; in 1893, 25,000; in 1894, 25,000; in 1895, 25,000; in 1896, 25,000; in 1897, 25,000; in 1898, 25,000; in 1899, 25,000; in 1900, 25,000; in 1901, 25,000; in 1902, 25,000; in 1903, 25,000; in 1904, 25,000; in 1905, 25,000; in 1906, 25,000; in 1907, 25,000; in 1908, 25,000; in 1909, 25,000; in 1910, 25,000; in 1911, 25,000; in 1912, 25,000; in 1913, 25,000; in 1914, 25,000; in 1915, 25,000; in 1916, 25,000; in 1917, 25,000; 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